

## Who Do I Contact For More Information?

Kate Schaefer,  
SCPMN Coordinator  
(843) 762-8830  
katherine.schaefer@noaa.gov

Heather Blankenstein,  
Community Outreach  
Oceanographer  
(843) 762-8832  
heather.blankenstein@noaa.gov

NOAA/Marine Biotoxins Program  
Hollings Marine Laboratory  
331 Fort Johnson Road  
Charleston, SC 29412

Visit Our Website:

[www.chbr.noaa.gov/CoastalResearch/SCPMN/SCPMNmain.htm](http://www.chbr.noaa.gov/CoastalResearch/SCPMN/SCPMNmain.htm)



SCPMN is looking for committed volunteers to sample weekly or biweekly depending on your availability. We look forward to having you on our team.

## How can I be a Volunteer for the South Carolina Phytoplankton Monitoring Network?

Name of high school or community group:

Contact Person:

Address:

Phone Number:

Email Address:

Additional volunteer groups you have been involved in:

Time period your group is available to volunteer:

Comments:

## Volunteering for the South Carolina Phytoplankton Monitoring Network

Science



Community



Working



Together

Promoting a Better Understanding of Harmful Algal Blooms.



## What is a Phytoplankton Monitoring Network?

A phytoplankton monitoring network is a collaboration between scientists and volunteers to promote a better understanding of harmful algal blooms.



Director of SCPMN Steve Morton with 9th grade Porter-Gaud student volunteers.

## What is a Harmful Algal Bloom (HAB)?

A harmful algal bloom is the presence of large quantities (or rapid growth and reproduction) of a marine or freshwater algae species that have a negative effect on their environment. Some species produce toxins, while others clog the gills of fish or produce anoxic environments.

## What are the Benefits of the South Carolina Phytoplankton Monitoring Network (SCPMN)?



Build a species list of harmful algal along the S. C. coast.



Identify the general trends, such as time and place HABs may occur.



Identify blooms before, during, and after they occur.



Isolate areas of potentially harmful algae for further study.



Increase community awareness of HABs through education and training.



Increase awareness of research conducted by federal and state groups.



Increase communication between the scientific community and volunteers.

*Did you know that HABs may or may not cause water discoloration, and a discoloration of the water may not be caused by a harmful algal species!*



## As a Volunteer how would I be Contributing to SCPMN?



SCPMN is looking for school, community, and environmental groups to participate in monitoring South Carolina's marine waters.

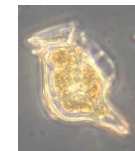


Groups are trained to collect water samples and identify several species of phytoplankton by NOAA staff.



Volunteers will participate in a statewide activity that benefits the community as a whole.

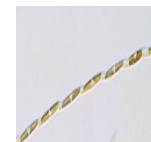
## What Types of Algae are Toxic?



*Dinophysis caudata*  
Diarrhetic Shellfish  
Poisoning



*Karenia brevis*  
Neurotoxic Shellfish  
Poisoning



*Pseudo-nitzschia* spp.  
Amnesic Shellfish  
Poisoning



*Prorocentrum lima*  
Diarrhetic Shellfish  
Poisoning